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WOMEN WORKERS AT THE QUEEN'S HALL

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union 561.*** [NON-PARTY.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

Another Suffrage Triumph in the U.S.A.

A cablegram from Mrs. Chapman Catt, President of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, gives the good news that women have won the Presidential vote in Ohio and North Dakota. Though this franchise is only limited, like that of Illinois, its gain is none the less a triumph, as Ohio is the furthest east of any of the Suffrage States, and the East is more difficult to move than the West.

Mrs. Chapman Catt has received from President Wilson the following telegram of congratulation :—

"May I not express to you and your organisation, as well as to the women of North Dakota," wrote the President, "my congratulations upon the passage by the Legislature of that State of a Bill granting to the women of the State the right to vote for Presidential electors and for municipal officers? As you know, I have a very real interest in the extension of the Suffrage to the women, and I feel that every step in this direction should be applauded."

Suffrage Prospects in Ontario.

A cablegram has been received announcing "Ontario Franchise Bill passed second reading unanimously. Passage certain."

Political Conferences.

The Unionist members of the Electoral Reform Conference have invited their colleagues in the House of Commons to meet them on Thursday for a discussion of the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference.

A non-party Committee of the House is at work with the object of bringing about a debate on the Report of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform. Conservative and Liberal M.P.s have met to exchange views. An invitation is to be sent to Mr. Asquith asking him to move a resolution urging the Government to legislate on the general lines of the recommendations of the Conference.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act.

On February 27th, this Bill was sent to a Standing Committee by a majority of 53 in a House of 235. Mr. Bonar Law, on behalf of the Government, representing that it could thus be more fully discussed. A campaign is being conducted in the Press by letters pitched in a hysterical key on the perils encountered by men, and their urgent need of protection; in particular, regret is openly expressed by Mr. Paul Taylor that the C.D. Acts were abolished. An article by Miss Chrystal Macmillan on p. 618 shows how insidiously the present Bill reintroduces the most objectionable features of that notorious piece of legislation, which has long since been condemned as a failure by competent experts.

Women as Solicitors.

Lord Buckmaster's Solicitors' (Qualification for Women) Bill passed a second reading on February 27th. The Lord Chancellor, "speaking for himself alone," said "that the question was, What was the proper sphere of women?" He regretted that every woman could not marry, but consoled himself with the thought that "probably in time (*sic*) opportunities would be found for them in other parts of the Empire where they could become mothers of mighty nations." With these remote prospects women should rest content, for, anyhow, "this was not the time" for enabling them to qualify as solicitors. "This is not the time!" echoed Lord Halsbury. Lord Sumner and Lord Selborne spoke warmly in favour of the Bill, and Lord Loreburn said "he had heard arguments at the Bar of that House by women, and he had never heard a case better argued. Women were quite equal to men in integrity, and he had not heard a single argument against the principle of the Bill." The second reading was then carried, there being no "not contents."

Women's Service Abroad.

The conditions on which women are to be employed in auxiliary Army Service are issued just as we go to press, and seem, as far as we can gather from a hasty reading, to be satisfactory, with the exception of the £4 grant for uniform, which certainly will not cover all requirements.

The Dustman on Economy.

"I have a friend, a dustman, who tells me that servants—at any rate, in some houses—are wasteful still," said a visitor who looked in on us the other day. "On his rounds—he has a district in Richmond—he finds joints of good cold meat, only half-eaten, in the dust-bins. 'If only they would keep them for us, and not throw them in along of all the dirt, my mate and I would be too thankful to get them,' he said. 'And as for the food in the dust buckets, why, Miss, you wouldn't believe!'" The houses where these things are done are of the wealthy-class type, where from eight to ten servants are employed; and where labour is wasted on attendance, it is perhaps not surprising that the nation's food also is wasted in this disgraceful way.

The Appeal of the Women of France to the Women of all Nations.

The appeal of the Women of France against the inhuman deportations of the young girls and women of Lille, Tourcoing and Roubaix, who were handed over to the German soldiery, has been circulated in other European countries, so that the women of all nations might raise their voices in protest against organised atrocities committed in cold blood. The women of Portugal have responded with enthusiasm. Italy, like Great Britain, has sent a list of societies supporting the appeal. Copies of Mme. de Witt Schlumberger's letter, and the appended documents have been sent to the United States, but there has not been time to receive a reply.

The Belfast Women's Suffrage Society and the Chelsea Branch of the Women's Tariff Reform Association have asked that their names be added to the list of Women's Societies signing the protest.

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill, which was announced on the 17th, read a second time in the House of Commons on the 19th, and which is being dealt with in Committee this week, proposes certain useful amendments of the law. These, however, are quite overshadowed by the very dangerous proposals in Clause 2, quoted in your notes of last week. On a first reading one is inclined to interpret this clause as making the communication of venereal disease a crime. Indeed, some responsible journals have so interpreted it. On closer examination, however, we find, as the excellent leaflet on the subject published by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene points out, that "it does not make the communication of venereal disease a punishable offence, but only sexual intercourse, or even only solicitation to sexual intercourse, under certain conditions."

Its most important provision, from the point of view of the serious penalties it introduces, is that which gives power to the magistrate or judge to order a compulsory medical examination of those convicted of certain moral offences with a view to ascertaining whether they are suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form. The court has power to order this compulsory examination of persons found guilty of the new crimes set up by Clause 2, and of a number of other crimes, such as rape, indecent assault, &c., which are detailed in the Schedule of the Bill. But by far the most important series of offences for which this additional penalty of compulsory physical examination is instituted are those coming under the description, "Loitering or importuning passengers for the purposes of prostitution or solicitation, or other offences of a like nature." There are, as the law is now administered, hundreds of convictions of women under this heading for one under any of the other headings to which the compulsory examination is to be made applicable.

In practice, the clause would have the effect of introducing the compulsory examination of thousands of prostitutes. Convictions of men for "persistent solicitation" are almost unknown, and the law does not provide any adequate machinery for the conviction of the male profligate who solicits for the purpose of prostitution. These convictions of women for solicitation are generally secured on police evidence alone. Indeed, for certain charges the evidence of one policeman is sufficient. Then, too, the crimes to which this additional penalty is attached are not even detailed in the schedule. This compulsory examination may be inflicted on those convicted of "other offences of a like nature." It is apparently to be in the discretion of the magistrate or the judge to decide what are "offences of a like nature."

But the increase of penalty for these thousands of women does not end here. Sub-section (4) of Clause 2 creates machinery for enabling the court to impose a penalty of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, on persons who solicit, or who invite to have, or who have, sexual intercourse within three months of their having had written notice from the prison doctor that they were suffering from venereal disease in a communicable form. Any person who has received such written notice is to be deemed to have venereal disease for the purpose of securing convictions under this section for three months from the time of receipt of such notice. Analysed, this means that women—because the great number on whom the law has taken powers to lay its hands are women—who have received this notice may be sentenced to two years with hard labour, not only without its being necessary to prove that they communicated venereal disease, but without its being proved that they had venereal disease at the time the alleged offence was committed. And because this clause refers to crimes set up in other statutes, it is quite possible that a woman may find herself imprisoned for two years on the original evidence of one policeman only. The whole machinery of this clause is to give power to imprison prostitutes. It hardly provides any machinery to penalise other members of the community who spread the disease, not even those who infect the prostitutes.

There is a significant omission from this sub-section. The certificate of a doctor to an ordinary member of the general public that he is suffering from venereal disease is not to carry with it the necessary legal evidence that such person is to be deemed to be suffering from venereal disease for the purposes of this section for three months after he receives such notice. For example, if a husband is told by his doctor that he has venereal disease, and has intercourse with his wife within three months, he has only to prove that he had reasonable cause to believe that he was cured at the time of such intercourse. In this case, even if he has infected her with the disease, he would not be liable for penalties under the section. The same would apply to any man or woman sexually communicating the disease, provided the information from the doctor had not been given while he or she was *under compulsory detention in prison or elsewhere.* No attempt at all has been made to touch those who, by culpable negligence, may, in fact, communicate the disease, such, for example, as nurses to their charges.

It is true that, on the face of it, the clause verbally applies to both sexes. The differences in the application of the law to the sexes in the crimes detailed in the Schedule to the Bill, however, cannot be overlooked.

Perhaps I have too much laboured the inequality of the law, but, after all, it is not the words of the law, but its effect, that are important. Apart, however, from this inequality, the proposal to introduce this degrading compulsory examination, which, in the case of women, amounts to an outrage, should be strenuously opposed. Under our Criminal Law an accused person is not asked to give evidence against himself, and the introduction of this compulsory physical examination would practically amount to this, and would be a very serious innovation in our legal practice. In effect, Clause 2 will be a reintroduction of certain of the worst accompaniments of the C.D. Acts; because (1) it introduces the compulsory examination of prostitutes not only in a few localities, but all over the country; (2) it creates indirect machinery for compulsorily detaining them for two years; and (3) it discriminates between prostitutes and other equally guilty members of the community. In particular, it creates no machinery for dealing in a similar way with those who consort with prostitutes or with diseased men who may infect women.

The Association of Moral and Social Hygiene make a practical proposal for dealing with the subject. They propose to make the actual communication of venereal disease a criminal offence applicable to all members of the community. For the first five sections of Clause 2 they suggest the following amendment:—

"Any person who knowingly, or by culpable negligence, communicates venereal disease to any other person shall be deemed to be guilty of causing grievous bodily harm, and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months."

If such a clause were adopted, everyone, vicious or otherwise, man or woman, would be under the same law, and, what is more important, considering the proposals in Clause 2, the type of evidence necessary to secure a conviction would be the same in all cases.

Section 6 is also important, and should be opposed. Its general effect is to increase the penalties against prostitutes, so that from the point of view of justice it emphasises the existing inequality of the law between men and women. The principle underlying it in its present form is that what is criminal in a woman is innocent in the man with whom she consorts, and what is evidence of a woman's guilt is not sufficient to convict a man. It is not possible to hope that the law can be equally administered when implicit in it is this sanction of publicly dangerous vice in a man, accompanied by the punishment of his companion.

The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene has made a further practical proposal to deal with this question. They suggest that the whole present law of solicitation should be swept away; that in its place there should be substituted a law which prohibits the molestation or annoyance of any person in the streets; and that police evidence should not be sufficient for a conviction, but that the evidence of the person molested or annoyed should be requisite. If the person solicited is not molested or annoyed, there should be no cause of complaint.

One very important improvement is proposed in Clause 3, that which provides that a man accused of criminal assault shall no longer be allowed to plead that he had reasonable cause to believe that the girl was over sixteen. The removal of this possible plea is a more valuable concession than would have been the raising the age of consent to seventeen. At present many who might otherwise be convicted escape because they plead belief that the girl was over sixteen. If the age were raised to seventeen without the removal of this plea, it would be almost impossible to secure convictions. In this connection it is well to call attention to the charge made of the risks of blackmail, when it is suggested that the age of consent should be raised, while the public is silent on the innumerable cases of blackmailing of young women under our existing system.

The man who invites to sexual intercourse a girl under fear of losing a job, is no less a blackmailer because of her helplessness, or because the public conscience is not alive to this—probably the commonest form of blackmail.

Clause 4 makes it possible to treat as a brothel premises used by a single woman practising prostitution; and Clause 5 increases the penalties on brothel keepers. When it is remembered that those who contribute to the upkeep of the brothels—namely, their male clients—are in no way touched, it is obvious that this further emphasis of the special license given by the law to one of the three parties responsible for the existence of these haunts of vice, is merely a further encouragement to them to continue in their present course It is those frequenters of the brothels and companions of prostitutes who are the main spreaders of disease among the innocent women of the community, and the cause of the infection of the young prostitute. It may be doubtful how far penal legislation can effectively touch prostitution; but nothing can be gained if the law is so framed as to lose all moral sanction by restricting the application and the penalties to two parties to the offence where the third is no less culpable.

Chrystal Macmillan.

THE ONLY REAL REMEDY.

A strong protest against Clause 2 of the Criminal Amendment Bill was made by Commander Wedgwood in the debate in the House of Commons on February 19th. "There is a better remedy," he declared, "for these diseases than framing Acts of Parliament, and that is, not to go with prostitutes; and as long as you have a rotten civilisation where women are driven on to the streets to make a living, and where men think it right to go with them, you are bound to have these diseases, and you will not eradicate syphilis or any other of the horrible diseases that come from it. This Bill is, of course, of the usual type. We are going to have women arrested more frequently by the police for loitering; they are then to be brought before the magistrate and convicted, and then to be inspected, and they are then to be segregated. That is, of course, the object of the whole legislation for the last twenty years or more—more police inspection and more bolstering of civilisation by fines and punishments. I do not think you will get very far that way.

Throughout the Bill it is pretended, and only pretended, that the law shall apply to men as well as women. In a House not elected by women, with no women representatives in it, to come in with a Bill like this for the persecution of this unfortunate class of women, who have no one to speak for them, seems to me nothing less than iniquitous."

Correspondence.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Madam,—We are desired by the Executive Committee of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene to forward the following comments upon the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

While generally approving most of the clauses, with the exception of Clauses 2 and 6, we should welcome the amendment of Clause 1 (which deals with the protection of girls under 16 from acts of indecency) to include the protection of boys.

We are opposed to Clauses 2 and 6, and urge their deletion. From first to last the Bill makes no attempt to make the communication of venereal disease a punishable offence. Clause 2 prohibits sexual intercourse, or even soliciting to sexual intercourse, under certain conditions. It does not profess to deal with other ways in which this disease may be communicated.

We take the strongest exception to Sub-sections 3 and 4 of Clause 2. Sub-section 3 gives power to a magistrate or judge to subject a person to a degrading physical examination, which, in the case of women, amounts to a positive outrage. Sub-section 4 is in effect merely an indirect method of making a woman liable to two years' imprisonment; for women constitute the vast majority of the persons arrested for the offences mentioned in the Schedule. The particular injustice of Sub-sections 3 and 4 lies in the fact that this heavy sentence and forced medical examination can be imposed upon women without any evidence, other than police evidence, being given at any stage that any person was infected, solicited, or molested by the woman accused.

We suggest the following substitute for Clause 2 as being simple and effective, and free from contentious elements:—

> "Any person who knowingly, or by culpable negligence, communicates venereal disease to any other person shall be deemed to be guilty of causing grievous bodily harm, and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties mentioned in Clause 2 of the Bill."

Clause 6 merely increases the penalty on a second conviction for solicitation. The whole law on solicitation is hopelessly confused and indefinite, and in practice is only applied to women. It should therefore be entirely swept away, and for it should be substituted a law which prohibits molestation or annoyance in the streets by any person or persons; no convictions to follow except on the evidence of the person so molested or annoyed. It is only when solicitation amounts to annoyance that it should be treated as an offence. If it does not cause annoyance, the person solicited has no cause of complaint. If this be considered too sweeping a change to be made in war-time, we do at least demand that the inequality between men and women shall not be increased by imposing further penalties for women only.

Charles J. Tarring, *Chairman.*
Alison Neilans, *Secretary.*

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Madam,—Many of your readers are truly anxious for particulars *re* the venereal diseases treatment scheme already at work in London and elsewhere.

(1) We know that the New Women's Hospital, also the South London Women's Hospital (both, of course, manned by lady doctors) forwarded their application for inclusion in the scheme. Have these requests been allowed?

(2) Also, can The Common Cause enlighten us as to whether women medical officers are being appointed to any extent for the management of the female venereal clinics, also pre-natal clinics?

(3) The idea in Government headquarters seems to be that there is little demand amongst women for treatment by their own sex, and it has been suggested that pressure should be brought by women locally upon Health Committees or other authorities responsible for the medical appointment.

We are anxious to know whether our own societies, many of which are interesting themselves in this scheme, are working with this in view.

(4) From Local Government publications it seems that although the male patient will be provided even with orderlies of his own sex, the female clinic, when in charge of a medical man, is to be frequented by other practitioners, also male students in regular attendance. Is this the privacy we desire for young innocent girls, or even for those who, in the excitement of war-time, have been led astray?

Is it not up to us also, as women, to see that, wherever possible, medical women are appointed for the pre-natal clinic, otherwise this work will be almost entirely in the hands of men.

Anxious.

In reply to our enquiries we have received the following information from various sources.

(1) *Both these hospitals are included in the L.C.C. scheme. The Clinic of the New Hospital for Women, Euston Road, is open on Tuesdays from* 6.30 *to* 8.30 *p.m.; on Friday,* 6.30 *to* 8.30; *and at* 11 *o'clock on Saturday morning. The South London Hospital for Women, Clapham Common, is open on Tuesdays and Fridays from* 6.30 *to* 9.0.

(2) *Women doctors are attending women venereal patients at several other London clinics, including Guy's Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital, and have also been appointed in some of the Pre-Natal Clinics. A woman doctor has been appointed to the clinics in Bradford and Leicester.*

(3) *We are informed that it is the desire of the Local Government Board that women should be treated by women, but details of organisation have to be left to the hospitals concerned. It is difficult, too, for the local authorities to demand the appointment of women doctors. At present arrangements are not yet fully completed throughout the provinces, and it is suggested by the Women's Local Government Society that if after six months it is found, in any place, that women patients are not being treated by women doctors if they so desire, a local appeal should be made to the hospital, and, if that is useless, for the facts to be laid before the L.G.B. This is a matter on which women's societies can do a great deal to educate public opinion locally.*

(4) *The rules are made in each instance by the hospital concerned, and here again local women's societies may exercise considerable influence if they set about it tactfully.*

State Registration of Nurses.

A very large number of English nurses are serving in military hospitals at home and abroad.

Meanwhile, developments of vital importance to their profession are taking place. Although these are of a very contentious nature, the nurses so engaged can practically not express their opinion; partly because they are either abroad or too absorbed in strenuous work, and partly because many, being under military authority, cannot communicate with the Press. Even in normal times, nurses in Government posts have little freedom in expressing their opinions on nursing politics, and matrons, as a rule, cannot oppose the wishes of the committees by whom they are employed.

Many of your readers will doubtless be interested in, and sympathise with, the struggle which is going on in England, under these conditions, between the believers in the democratic principle of governance and the upholders of the system which maintains that the rank and file are unfitted to have an opinion or manage their own affairs, and must have important matters settled for them. The fight is being waged on the question of a Bill for the State Registration of Nurses.

Owing largely to the initiative of Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, various nurses' and other societies have been formed which gradually built up a strong professional and lay opinion in favour of registration, in the face of dogged British Conservatism which is always loath to admit State "interference," and which could not bear to realise that "Nursing," around which so many traditions and sentiments were entwined, had grown into a skilled profession.

In 1908, a Bill promoted by the Society for State Registration of Trained Nurses had been carried by the House of Lords. In 1910 the various nurses' societies which were promoting

State Registration, and the British Medical Association, united to form the Central Committee for State Registration, in order to promote an agreed bill. This committee represents approximately twenty-five thousand medical men and fifteen thousand nurses. In March, 1914, the House of Commons consented to the introduction of this Bill by a large majority. In the autumn war broke out, and all the professional propaganda was put on one side, in order that the energy of the medical and nursing professions might be concentrated on the needs of the sick and wounded. The war itself, however, proved to be the strongest advocate for registration, showing, as it has done, the great danger to the public of having no simple means of ascertaining the qualifications of the large multitude of women, some barely trained at all, who are now engaged in active work for the wounded. State Registrationists were fully conscious of this swinging of the pendulum in their favour, and looked forward to the coming of peace to proceed with the work of getting their Bill through Parliament when, in the early part of 1916, under the chairmanship of the chairman of the Joint War Committee, the Hon. Arthur Stanley, a new association was formed, entitled the College of Nursing. Although the recognition of the nursing profession by the State was to be one of the objects of its foundation, it was brought into being without any reference to, or consultation with, the body which had for years worked to promote State Registration. A Council was appointed by a few lay people, and the *governing bodies* of hospitals and boards of guardians were invited to send representatives to the Consultative Board. The *nurses' societies were refused all* representation, even on the Consultative Board, in spite of the most urgent protests. A great effort was then made by the Central Committee for State Registration to come to an agreement with the College, so that a conjoint Bill might be introduced into Parliament at the first suitable opportunity. Conferences took place, and many concessions were made by the Central Committee. Two principles were, however, made vital to an agreement :—

1. Democratic representation from the first.
2. Hospital training as a qualification for the Register.

The Central Committee decided that the Bill should include a provision according to the Central Committee (which, as before stated, represents nurses' societies and the British Medical Association) the right to appoint a certain number of representatives on to the first Council (which would frame the rules and start the work). Such representatives would be responsible to, and have vacancies amongst their number filled by, the societies appointing them. The College has refused to include any such representation in the Bill. It desires a first Council which will not be responsible to any outside body, and on which vacancies will be filled by the College Council itself.

When, after negotiations which had lasted for almost six months, the College still refused to agree to the only sound foundations for a good Bill, it was realised by the Central Committee that further negotiations would merely be a waste of time, and they decided to proceed with their own Bill. This guarantees the following principles which the College Bill does not :—

1. The right of the rank and file to appoint from the first representatives on to the statutory body which is to organise their profession.
2. That only hospital trained nurses shall be admitted to the General Register.
3. That there shall be one central examination as the only portal to the General Register.

To sum up, therefore, the position is as follows :—There are a number of societies which qualified nurses can join, and which are represented on the Central Committee for State Registration. This Committee has been gradually forming public opinion for years, but when war broke out, it ceased propaganda work for patriotic reasons. In spite of the fact that a large number of nurses were abroad, a new society was formed, backed by social, political, and financial influence, under a lay chairman, which claimed to organise the profession and obtain for it State recognition. This new society, in its deliberations and in its constitution, entirely ignored those that had done the work up till then. The Council was nominated (not elected by existing bodies) and consisted partly of matrons who had been well-known Anti-State Registrationists—which fact alone was enough to account for the misgivings of those who were anxious to establish Registration on sound lines.

Strong representations were made that the College should not rush things through, but should lay the most important provisions before the nursing profession at large, and also that it should grant some form of representation to existing societies.

The College refused to recognise the nurses' societies in any way, although it granted representation on its Consultative Board to bodies of lay people; and, again, when negotiating about a Bill, it has refused the right of representation, and, in so doing, it has destroyed the chance of an agreed Bill, which formed the only hope of getting Parliament to consider the measure for some time to come.

There are now two Bills drafted—one by the College and one by the Central Committee for State Registration. We have shown earlier in this article the vital points in which they differ, and how important it is that the one promoted by the Central Committee should become the law of the land.

The Royal British Nurses' Association and the College have recently decided to amalgamate, the College receiving in this way the benefit of the Royal Charter granted to the Association, which was founded by Mrs. Fenwick.

This amalgamation does not in the least alter the fact that we are still fighting for principles which have not been conceded in the College Bill, and that we must continue to do so if we would fulfil our trust as a Nurses' Society.

There is a considerable glamour about a movement which has royal, political, social, and financial influence, and the support of many large bodies of employers. In these strenuous days it is almost impossible to get many nurses to study the question and fight such an uphill fight. It should never have been made necessary to fight at all. Generosity, justice, and common sense should have granted the right gladly.

But now we ask all women who care for the cause of women workers, and more especially those who owe a debt of gratitude to nurses, to help us get an Act passed which will be based on a sure foundation.

E. L. C. Eden, National Union of Trained Nurses.

"The Common Cause" Hut.

As we announced last week, our readers' Hut at Coventry is, at the express wish of the Ministry of Munitions, to be of much greater dimensions than originally intended. It is to be one of the biggest and best Huts the Y.W.C.A. have yet erected, and we are anxious to make our fund up to £1,000 as soon as possible. A small society has raised over £12 by a drawing-room meeting. If other societies would do the same, the fund will soon be completed.

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Reviews.

In an article in *The Contemporary Review*, Mrs. Fawcett sums up the present position of Women's Suffrage—"the most critical, and also the most hopeful, which it has ever occupied. . . . The old opposition has largely vanished; the citizenship of women and the essential services they render to the State in war and in peace, are widely recognised, and military authorities are now constantly heard to the effect that 'the women have saved the situation.'" Phase by phase Mrs. Fawcett traces the changes in the position of women (who now, for the first time, are allowed some measure of industrial freedom, and are permitted to take work which demands skill and initiative) in public opinion, and in the political situation. She shows that by the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference, the number of women enfranchised would be outnumbered by men voters in the proportion of two to one, so that even the most timid anti-Suffragist should feel reassured, though the presence even of a majority of women in the electorate is not likely to be attended with any evil consequences. "The working classes are not," says Mrs. Fawcett, "as women are, merely 3 or 4 per cent. more numerous than the other classes; they are probably in the proportion of nine or ten to one. Yet much good and no harm whatever has resulted from their enfranchisement." Still, says Mrs. Fawcett, "I think we should all recognise that to press for more is not only unreasonable, but is likely to destroy the chance of any legislation at all at the present time." There is a general consensus of opinion that the age limit of thirty or thirty-five is unduly high, and a general agreement that this is a detail which might be modified in the House of Commons without risk to the edifice of which it is a part. "But let us all be very chary of pressing for amendments. When thirty-three men have laboured for months on difficult and complicated political problems which parties and groups have quarrelled over for years, and have arrived at a series of compromises upon them, it would be one of the easiest things in the world, by taking out a brick here or adding a plank there, to destroy the balance of the whole structure and bring it tumbling about our ears. There is, however, one great source of strength and confidence as far as women are concerned in the present situation, and that is the conviction expressed in all quarters that legislation on the subject of the Parliamentary franchise is now impossible unless it includes women. This, however, does not protect us from another danger, and that is that nothing may be done at all. This would have been almost a certainty if Mr. Asquith had remained Prime Minister. But the energy and driving force of Mr. Lloyd George make the chances of legislation very much more favourable. His courage is boundless; to call a political problem insoluble is to challenge him to solve it; and it will certainly add a lustre to his Premiership if he is able to find a settlement of the old and difficult problem of women's votes which has been before the country for so many years."

In the *Nineteenth Century* there is an article by Miss Elizabeth Robins on "Women at Home and Beyond the Seas," putting the anomalies of the present position of British women into startling relief. "The idea of public service has come to the women of other lands with all the heady excitement of a new discovery. It is an old and natural pre-occupation with the women of Great Britain. . . . A critical interest in politics was for generations a share of the inheritance of British women. Any history of social life, and almost all memoirs reflect this characteristic. It is strikingly absent from the records of any other country known to me" (with the possible exception of France, where the salon was less political than literary). For a "critical interest," Miss Robins shows, the women of Britain wish to substitute a *constructive* interest, and every national need cries out for women's co-operation.

The Review of Reviews for February contains a valuable article by Mrs. Fawcett on "The Problem of Venereal Diseases," in which she shows the futility of compulsory notification and of any measures akin to the C.D. Acts, which are "put in operation against the helpless outcast woman and not against her associates," who, after all, are responsible for carrying these diseases into the home. "By all measures of this sort," writes Mrs. Fawcett, "an impression is created in the minds of men . . . that irregular sexual intercourse can be made safe by legislation. The experience of more than a hundred years of rigid enforcement of regulation in France, Germany, and other Continental countries shows that this impression is absolutely false. . . . Any tyranny and almost any nostrum giving pretended security are imposed upon a public only too eager to be gulled and deceived rather than face the plain and simple fact there is no safety except by leading a decent life."

The *Fortnightly Review* for March, in a particularly interesting number, contains an article by Mr. E. Bowen Rowlands on "Legitimation by Subsequent Marriage," in which the case for abolishing a legal discrimination which is almost confined to England and Wales is argued with lucidity and common-sense. It was through Christian influence that legitimation by subsequent marriage was introduced into Roman law by the first Christian Emperor, and became a part of the Canon Law. By English law, as it at present stands, though the parents may accomplish their moral rehabilitation, the child is compelled to bear the taint of their irregular union all his life.

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Vice-Chairman: THE LADY FRANCES BALFOUR
Hon. Treasurer: MRS. PERCY BOULNOIS

Current Work

(*List of March Meetings—See page 627*)

The Resolution passed at the National Council of Women on the urgent need of women on Local Governing Bodies, has been sent as a memorial to the Local Government Board, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Borough Councils, the Political Associations in the London area—and will be sent in March to the Urban and Rural District Councils in England and Wales.

Signed by the Executive Committee of the W.M.P.:—

Frances Balfour, A. Cowdray,
F. Emma Boulnois, M. S. Reeves,
H. Franklin, M. P. Stanbury,
Maud Banister Fletcher, Isobel Abbott,
Consuelo Marlborough, Edith M. Hanbury A. Bigland,
Lucy A. E. Deane Streatfeild,

and by:—

Maud Selborne, President, Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association,
M. F. Reid, Joint Hon. Sec. Women's Liberal Federation,
Flora Howard, Vice-Chairman, Women's Local Government Society,
Margaret Llewelyn Davies, Women's Co-operative Guild.

Further information of the W.M.P. from the Secretary, 7, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, London, W.

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Mr. H. W. NEVINSON on "The Suffrage Situation"
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The Annual Council Meeting.

The Annual Council Meeting of the N.U.W.S.S. opened on Wednesday, February 21st, and continued on Thursday and Friday, February 22nd and 23rd. It was well attended, 350 delegates being present from all parts of Great Britain. The deliberations, which were concerned primarily with the political situation, were marked by an enthusiasm and a vigour that showed how genuinely the Union has held itself in readiness for action when the need arises.

In her presidential address, Mrs. Fawcett, who, on rising, received an ovation, referred briefly to the breaking down of barriers, the general improvement in the industrial position of women, and to the tributes of Sir William Beardmore and other large employers of labour to the industrial capacity shown by women. The improvement in women's industrial position had reacted on their political position. The necessity for the inclusion of women in the Parliament which will deal with the problems of reconstruction after the war, caused Mr. Asquith on August 13th, 1916, in the House, to haul down his anti-Suffrage flag.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, in her Report, briefly traced the ill-fated attempts of the Government to deal with the Register—the fate of the special Register Bill, the steps which led to the calling of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform, the publication of the Report of the Conference on January 28th. She reminded the Council of the terms of the Speaker's Conference, pointing out that by an unanimous vote the Conference recommended thirty-three very drastic reforms of the franchise which would almost amount to manhood suffrage for the Parliamentary Register, while by a majority it also decided that some measure of Women's Suffrage should be conferred, and that the most practical form would be to confer the vote on any woman on the Local Government Register who had attained a specified age, and the wife of any man who is on that Register if she has attained that age. If the proposals of the Conference were adopted, some six million women would be enfranchised.

The immediate action of the National Union was to welcome the inclusion in the Report of the principle that Women's Suffrage must be conferred. In this attitude the N.U.W.S.S. was joined by seventeen other Societies of the Consultative Committee of Constitutional Women's Suffrage Societies, and a resolution expressing it was circulated to members of the Government and to the Press. Similar action had also been taken by the Parliamentary Labour Party, and all the leading women's organisations had united to send a resolution to Mr. Bonar Law, urging the Government to introduce a Bill based on the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference. A day would be given for discussion of resolutions based upon the Report of the Speaker's Conference, and in this way the feeling of the House on the subject would be tested. In view of the urgency of the demand for electoral reform, and the importance of the opportunity offered by the proposals of the Speaker's Conference for securing agreement in the House, and more especially in view of the absurdity of a General Election upon the existing Register, there was good reason to hope that a Government Bill containing Women's Suffrage may now at last be brought forward.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Political.

"That this Council desires to call the attention of the Government to the fact that in the special War Conference of the Empire which has been summoned to consider questions affecting the prosecution of the war, the possible conditions of peace and the problems which will then immediately arise, the enfranchised women of the Dominions will be represented, while the women of Great Britain, being unenfranchised, will have no representation; and to protest against the continued exclusion of the women

of this country from all share in the discussion of questions in which their interests are vitally concerned."

"That this Council of the N.U.W.S.S. endorses the action of the Executive Committee in signing the following resolution, and adopts it, namely:—That recognising that a Bill based on the recommendations of the Speaker's Conference will confer the Suffrage upon women, though not upon the terms for which we stand, we urge the Government to introduce such a Bill without delay, provided that it contains as an integral part provisions for the enfranchisement of women."

"That the National Union aims at securing a real equality of voting rights between men and women, but holds itself free to support, as it has always done, any measure of electoral reform which is brought before Parliament, provided that it seems likely to give the best immediate opportunity of obtaining votes for women on the most favourable terms that are practicable for the time being. It instructs the Executive Committee to carry out this principle with regard to any measure of Electoral Reform that may be introduced into Parliament during the present session."

"That, in consequence of the action taken by the Government regarding the alteration of the electoral basis, and in view of the necessity of securing the enfranchisement of women in time to take part in the work of reconstruction arising out of the war, this Council holds that Suffragists can no longer abstain from initiating political action, but should press their claims to the utmost by every constitutional means that may appear politically expedient."

"That this Council urges the National Union Executive Committee to organise through the Societies a widely extended Suffrage campaign among women workers, and calls upon all the Societies in the Union to assist the National Union Executive Committee in raising the necessary funds."

In addition to resolutions bearing on the political situation, the Council also passed resolutions upon the subject of the Criminal Law Amendment Act now in progress through Parliament, as follows:—

"That this Council is unalterably opposed to any compulsory physical examination for Venereal Disease, and objects to the whole of Clause 2 of the Bill. At the same time it recognises that the actual communication of Venereal Disease to another person is a crime, by whomsoever committed, and we should be glad to see it punished like other acts of cruelty, if an equitable law can be devised for the purpose."

"That this Council gives general support to the recommendations of the Royal Commission as to the best methods of combating Venereal Diseases, but considers that those relating to Poor Law patients and prisoners are likely to lead under present conditions to sex-differentiation. On the same ground this Council opposes the adoption of any scheme for compulsory notification of Venereal Diseases."

The Council also debated several matters of internal government, and passed resolutions on this subject as follows:—

(1) "That the National Union and the Societies thereof shall not take action in any controversial question not directly connected with Women's Suffrage until the Council has expressed its opinion upon it."

(2) "That, for the purpose of this resolution, a question shall not be deemed to be controversial if it concerns the concession to, or safeguarding for women of any civil or political right or privilege that is enjoyed by men."

"That, notwithstanding that the Council has expressed opinions and sanctioned action with regard to questions other than Women's Suffrage, no such questions shall be regarded as a test for membership of the Union or any of its Committees, members being free to act in accordance with their individual opinions upon all subjects other than Women's Suffrage."

"Delete from Resolution B.2, passed at the Annual Council of 1916, the following:—

'Provided that the Organisers and members of the local committees do not take part in public meetings until sanctioned by the Executive Committee,' and substitute:—

'It being understood that all the political work of Organisers in such constituencies is under the control of the N.U. Executive.'"

Further resolutions upon general subjects were passed as follows:—

"This Council notes with satisfaction that the War Office is at last preparing to make adequate use of the services of women in the work of the Army Commissariat and of the Army Medical Service. It trusts that the value of this concession will not be impaired by the continued refusal to employ women within the zone of danger; seeing that the experiences of the war afford no evidence that women are less ready than men to incur risks in the performance of their duty."

"That in view of the facts (1) that women and children are the chief sufferers from food scarcity; (2) that, as housekeepers, women have special knowledge of all matters relating to food consumption and food economy; and (3) that it is upon their labour that the proposed increase of food production will have largely to depend, this Council strongly urges the Government to provide for the appointment of a fair proportion of women upon all Boards and Committees, central or local, which may be empowered to deal with food supply, and, further, that women should also be represented in the Government Department for Food Control."

The following were elected honorary officers:—

President, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.; *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Violet Eustace; *Hon. Parliamentary Secretary*, Mrs. Oliver Strachey; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mrs. Auerbach.

A ballot was taken, and the following were elected to be members of the Executive Committee:—

Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Lady Frances Balfour, Miss E. M. L. Atkinson, Mrs. Osler, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Miss Frances Sterling, Mrs. Alys Russell, Miss Clough, Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, Mr. Oliver Strachey, Mrs. Edmund Garrett, Miss Chrystal Macmillan, Mr. G. G. Armstrong, Miss Helen Fraser, Miss I. B. O'Malley, Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Miss F. de G. Merrifield, Mrs. Stocks, Miss Margaret Jones, Miss Deneke, Mrs. Bethune-Baker.

The Report of the Committee on the Constitution and Procedure of the Council, with the redraft of rules presented by them, were amended in several particulars, and as amended were passed by the Council. The Report, as finally passed, included an arrangement to simplify the instructions to "proxy" delegates, and a provision for a system of card-voting for the election of the Executive Committee and officers of the Union, but not for the resolutions to be debated in Council. The representation of small societies was reduced, but the constitution of the Council was not otherwise altered, and the section on Federations was omitted from the Report.

The following resolution was also passed:—

"This Council of the N.U.W.S.S. recommends each Society to hold a Members' Meeting to consider the Preliminary Agenda of a Council Meeting, and recommends that no resolution should appear on the Final Agenda Paper in the name of a Society unless it has been approved at a Members' Meeting of that Society."

Women Workers' Suffrage Demonstration.

A women workers' demonstration to support the inclusion of women in any Electoral Reform Bill was held on February 20th, at the Queen's Hall, under the auspices of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

Mrs. Fawcett, who presided, said that the work which women had done since the war had come in the nature of a revelation to many anti-Suffragists, but had been no surprise to Suffragists, who had always known that, as in peace, so in war, the State could not be maintained without the efforts of women as well as men. Converted by women's services to the State in war-time, many anti-Suffragists had become staunch friends of Women's Suffrage.

This was the first Suffrage meeting which had been held by the N.U.W.S.S. since the outbreak of war. The question of Women's suffrage had not been raised by Suffragists, and would not have been raised if things had gone on just as they were at the beginning of the war. But the old register had not been kept up, and had become obsolete, and gradually it began to be felt that not merely a new register, but a new qualification was needed to meet the case of soldiers and sailors who, by virtue actually of their services to the nation, would lose their votes. Mrs. Fawcett referred to the various futile attempts of the late Government to deal with the Franchise question, efforts which culminated in Mr. Walter Long's suggestions of a Special Conference to deal with the matter. The result of the Speaker's Conference was an illustration of the deathless energy and vitality of the Suffrage movement. The Conference had been initiated by an anti-Suffragist, presided over by an anti-Suffragist, and consisted at first of 50 per cent. anti-Suffragists; yet, though the brew seemed distinctly anti-Suffrage, when the tap was turned—Suffrage came out!

Mrs. Fawcett said that the terms for Women's Suffrage suggested by the majority report of the Speaker's Conference were not the terms for which the N.U.W.S.S. stood; but, nevertheless, she believed that Suffragists generally were of opinion that the breaking down of the sex disability and the prospect of placing 6,000,000 women on the register, were so valuable that they should urge the Government without delay to introduce a Bill based on the lines of the report.

MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN, M.P., who moved a resolution welcoming the report of the Speaker's Conference on Electoral Reform, said that he did so not as a new convert to Women's Suffrage, but as one who had voted for every Bill, of whatever shape, size, or contents, which would confer the franchise on women, however many or however few, in order that the sex-barrier might be broken down. Without Women's Suffrage it would be utterly unjust to deal with the franchise law in any particular.

Whereas before the war it had been difficult to get anything like a large majority for Women's Suffrage in the House of Commons, it was now difficult to find its opponents. Not that they were absent from the House, but they were not so proud now of their views as formerly. Opinion had been revised, and many of the old arguments had gone, never to return. He doubted whether they were likely to hear much more about "Woman's proper sphere." During this war it had been proved both impossible and impolitic to keep women out of almost every "sphere." Nearly every industrial sex-barrier had been broken down with most admirable results.

Early in the war, Lord Kitchener, discussing the question of man-power with him, said, "England will not put forth her full strength until women are doing nearly everything now done

by men." Kitchener was one of the first of our prominent men to realise the true importance of woman-power. Nevertheless, to argue that women should be enfranchised merely in consideration of their services in war, was to put the whole case of Women's Suffrage on a false ground. The war had merely proved the means of expression of the qualities of power, endurance, and courage which women have always possessed. In a democracy based not on right, but on service, women as well as men have earned the right to vote.

Referring to the extraordinary progress made at home and abroad by the cause of Women's Suffrage, Mr. Runciman pointed out that the Speaker's Conference had originally been composed half of anti-Suffragists, but gradually those who had been prejudiced had either become impartial or had fled, while the narrow-minded ones had risen to a sense of clearer judgment and reason. The result was a majority report in favour of Women's Suffrage, a working scheme produced by enthusiasts on the one hand and bigots on the other. He believed, moreover, that the compromise arrived at by the Speaker's Conference claimed the support of a majority in the House of Commons, and he considered that the House should press for the early introduction of an Electoral Reform Bill, and for the inclusion in that Bill of a clause for the enfranchisement of women.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., General Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, in seconding the resolution, said that he entirely disagreed with those recent converts who seemed to think it required a world-war to prove that women were entitled to citizenship. What the war really had proved is that the position of the opponents of Women's Suffrage had now become an untenable one. Though an advocate of adult suffrage, he would have voted for a Bill to enfranchise only one woman, in order to break down the sex-barrier. He urged adult suffragists not to ruin the Electoral Reform Bill by pressing their own special desires too much. It was quite true that the poor woman really needed the vote more than the rich, because she had less influence than the latter; but he would vote for wealthy women alone, rather than for no women. Anything to get the principle realised in some form.

If women were not enfranchised when the next election took place, they would have no part in the reconstruction problem that would follow the war. He believed, also, that the enfranchisement of women would prevent the occurrence of another war. When it was urged that women were not fit to vote, his answer was that in any case "they couldn't make a bigger muck of it than men." The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mrs. Oliver Strachey, in a short speech, drew attention to the varied work of women, and introduced to the audience the members of various professions and industries who occupied the platform. She reminded her audience that the old trades must not be forgotten because the new work which women had undertaken since the war was so interesting. "It is no new thing that women work, and that they work well. What is new is that politicians have realised this fact." Mrs. Strachey urged the enfranchisement of women not only on the grounds of their services outside the home, but because of their special work of home-worker and mother.

Mrs. Creighton moved a resolution urging the Government to introduce an Electoral Reform Bill, including the enfranchisement of women without delay, "so that the Parliament which deals with the problem of reconstruction may be representative of women as well as of men." Women, said she, were tiring of asking for enfranchisement as women—they wanted as citizens to share in the solution of after-war problems.

Mrs. Dickinson, of the Manchester and Salford Trades and Labour Council, seconded this resolution.

Lord Robert Cecil, in a letter, said that most intelligent people now agreed that any measure of franchise reform must include women as well as men.

J. B.

CORRECTION.

On page 609 of last week's issue, the last paragraph in the left-hand column of the article by Fru Anker on the "Women's Vote in Norway," should read: "In the ensuing elections only 59 per cent. of the electors voted: 55 per cent. of the voters were men, 45 per cent. of the voters were women."

In the rush of going to press earlier than usual, on account of the Council Meeting, a line was unfortunately omitted.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D

Hon. Secretaries:
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Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary)

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary:
Miss Helen Wright.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic.

The resignation of Miss Atkinson from the post of Hon. Secretary to the N.U.W.S.S., will be received with the greatest regret throughout our Societies. Taking over the work at a time when the National Union was passing through a difficult period in its history, Miss Atkinson had to deal with a situation which needed tact, common sense, and courage, and these qualities have never failed her throughout the period of her work at headquarters. Miss Atkinson has steadily and consistently placed Women's Suffrage first in everything she has had to do. Suffragists holding most divergent views on all subjects other than Women's Suffrage have been sure of a sympathetic hearing and of sound advice and assistance in many difficult places, and have known that they would always receive a warm welcome in the Officers' Room.

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Mrs. W. E. Heitland	5	0	0
Mrs. Coombe Tennant	1	1	0
The Hon. Lady Grey Egerton	2	0	0
Mrs. Patterson	1	1	0
Mrs. E. E. Flemming, N.D.		10	0
Mr. Percy Flemming, F.R.C.S.		10	0
Mr. John Priestley	3	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. E. Noel Humphreys	1	1	0
Miss H. M. M. Hollins	5	0	0
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Mrs. M. E. Tapson	1	0	0
Mrs. Eric M. Carter	1	1	0
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Mrs. E. M. Price		3	8
Mrs. Reid	2	2	0
Mr. J. K. Reid	1	1	0
Miss Ada F. Whiteley	1	0	0
Mr. A. J. Macintosh		10	0
Mrs. H. Cowan	1	0	0
Mrs. Davidson	1	15	0
Mr. J. Kennedy	1	0	0
Miss Katherine Lake	4	0	0
Miss M. V. Wheelhouse		10	0
Mrs. Elliott Hobbs	1	0	0
Mrs. Paynter	1	0	0
Mrs. Henderson		10	0
Mrs. Le Lacheur	10	0	0
Mrs. Boitel Gill		5	0
Mrs. C. P. Lefroy	1	1	0
Miss Ellen Sutton		10	0
Lt.-Col. Linley Blathwayt	1	1	0
Miss Margaret Kemp	5	0	0
Mrs. Booth	3	0	0
Miss E. L. Andrews		10	0
Mrs. Osmaston	3	0	0
Mrs. Percy Thompson	5	0	0
Mrs. J. P. Thomasson	10	0	0
Miss Mary O. Kitching		10	0
Miss C. Kitching	1	0	0
Mrs. E. Slater		10	0
Mrs. Russell Rea	5	0	0
Rt. Hon. Jonathan Hogg	10	0	0
Miss Agatha G. H. Ewart		10	0
Mrs. George	5	0	0
Miss Elworthy	5	0	0
Miss M. C. Albright	5	0	0
Mrs. Scott	1	1	0
Mrs. Dowson	10	0	0
Miss L. Glynn		10	0
Mrs. Crook	3	3	0
Mrs. Herbert Parke		10	0
Miss Hilda Sheldon	1	0	0
Miss M. H. Lloyd Davies		10	6
Mrs. Lane	1	0	0
Miss Joan H. Drew	1	1	0
Miss M. H. Drew	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. B. Duncan Harris	1	0	0
Miss E. M. Rope		10	0
Mrs. Harold Brown	2	2	0
Mrs. Theodore Williams	10	0	0
Miss M. H. Hamilton		10	0
Mrs. Hylton Dale	1	0	0
Mr. E. H. Smith	1	0	0
Miss Jessie M. Meade King	10	0	0
Miss Penelope Lawrence	2	0	0
Mrs. Tabor	1	0	0
Miss L. Margaretta Wilson		5	0
Miss M. Carta Sturge	1	1	0
Mrs. Ernest Schuster	5	0	0
Mrs. A. Bartram	1	0	0
Miss C. M. Forster		5	0
Miss Margaret Irwin	1	0	0
Mrs. J. R. Wilson	5	0	0
Mrs. Webster	1	0	0
Mrs. Sanger	1	1	0
Mrs. Franklin Thomasson	5	0	0
Miss Sykes and Miss Sheffield		3	6
Mrs. Rodick		10	0
Miss E. G. Forster		5	0
Mrs. Marshall		10	0
Miss Mabel Furner		5	0
Mrs. J. S. Nettlefold	3	3	0
Miss Anna J. Pertz		10	0
Miss Dorothea Pertz		10	0
Miss Florence E. M. Rees		2	0
Mr. C. W. Newton	1	1	0
Mrs. Newton	1	1	0
Miss Dorothy Martin		5	0
Mrs. M. M. Hermon	2	2	0
Mrs. Holland	50	0	0
Mrs. Macmillan		10	6
Mrs. Mason		2	6
Mrs. L. H. Gossage	2	0	0
Miss Margaret Rackham		5	0
Mrs. Rayner	1	0	0
Miss Batchelor and Miss M. Dunn		5	0
Mr. Reginald H. Pott	5	0	0
Miss Adelaide Baxter	1	1	0
Miss Amelia E. Payne		10	6
Mrs. Barlow	2	10	0
Sir Robert Newman, Bart., Earmarked Exeter W.S.S.	1	1	0
Mrs. Hay Chapman		5	6
Mrs. A. K. Bulley		10	0
Mrs. Morrell		10	0
Miss H. A. Spens		5	0
Mrs. C. Hervey		10	0
Miss Marian V. Dunlop	10	0	0
Mrs. M. W. Godwin	10	0	0
Mrs. Bertram	1	0	0
Miss Ida Samuel		10	6
Miss A. E. Grignon	1	1	0
Ipswich W.S.S.	1	1	0
Mrs. Auerbach	25	0	0
Miss M. M. Cashmore	1	0	0
Mrs. Cudworth		10	6
A. L. S.		2	6
Mrs. Lake		2	6
Mrs. Appleton		5	0
Mrs. Fox	1	1	0
Dr. Phœbe Sheavyn		10	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. A. F. Pease	5	0	0
Miss M. H. Warren	1	0	0
Mrs. A. G. Pollock	2	0	0
Lady Onslow	1	1	0
Miss A. M. Davies	5	0	0
Mrs. Cooke Taylor	1	0	0
Mrs. McCleverty		10	0
The Misses Hare	1	0	0
Miss Emily Pearson		7	0
Miss I. Mayfield	1	1	0
Miss I. M. Priestman		10	0
Miss M. Auld		2	6
Miss Ruby Saint	1	0	0
Wokingham W.S.S.		10	0
Miss A. J. Trigger		10	0
Miss Eleanore Kelly		5	0
Mrs. Mackenzie Bell	2	0	0
Miss Helen M. Sturge	1	1	0
Miss Louisa C. Kingsford ...		5	0
The Misses A. and D. Allen Brown	1	1	0
The Misses L. & P. M. Candler	1	0	0
Mrs. Garrido		10	6
Mrs. Dawson Clark	1	0	0
Mrs. Gutteridge	1	0	0
Miss Maud Place		5	0
Miss Mary Payne	1	0	0
Miss E. Stephens		2	0
Mrs. Binks	1	1	0
Miss Mary Fletcher	2	2	0
Miss M. B. Greswell	3	0	0
Miss F. M. Beaumont		10	0
Mrs. E. G. Browne		10	0
Miss Elizabeth C. Glover ...	1	0	0
Miss M. C. Gittins	1	0	0
Miss F. Margaret Shaw	1	1	0
Mrs. Aneurin Williams ...	3	3	0
Mrs. Robert Davidson	1	1	0
Mr. J. R. Thackrah		5	0
U. N. M. O.		2	6
Mrs. M. Unwin		5	0
Mrs. C. G. Holme		5	0
Mrs. Gregory	1	0	0
Mrs. Ruffell		2	6
Mr. Frederick Dyer	2	2	0
Mrs. Burns	1	1	0
Miss Isabel Gwynne	1	0	0
Miss Elsie Blomfield		2	6
Mrs. A. M. Overton	1	0	0
Mrs. Nigel Buchanan		10	6
Miss Agatha Sadler		5	0
Mrs. E. Barton		1	6
Anonymous		5	0
Mrs. Hicks		10	6
Mrs. Druce	2	0	0
Mrs. C. Prankerd		5	0
Dr. Eliza L. Walker Dunbar ...	2	2	0
Miss Sarah Booth		5	0
Miss Mary Fretwell		10	0
Mrs. Edward Hecht	1	0	0
Mrs. M. S. Hamilton	2	2	0
Miss E. Keery		1	0
Mrs. T. C. Waterhouse	20	0	0
Mrs. Arthur Francis		10	0
Lady Mary Caley		10	0
Mrs. Boden	5	5	0
Miss V. Wallace	1	1	0
Miss Dorothy I. Bowden ...		5	0
Lady Emily Wyndham Quinn...	1	0	0
Mrs. Tite		5	0
Mrs. Radford	2	2	0
The Misses L. and E. Stirling and friend		7	6
Miss H. Jex Blake	1	1	0
Miss Frances M. Kirby	5	0	0
Miss Rachel M. Irwin	1	0	0
	£540	6	2

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TREASURY NOTES should be treated like coins, and *always* registered. If any contributions remain more than two days unacknowledged, please write at once to the SECRETARY, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Please address letters containing money either to the SECRETARY, or to Mrs. Auerbach or Miss Sterling by name, *not* to the Treasurer.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS IN COUNCIL.

The following signatures have been appended to the resolution passed at the Caxton Hall Conference of Women's Suffrage Societies held on February 17th (see p. 611):—

AMY A. SWANKIE CAMERON, British Women's Temperance Association.
J. SPRING-RICE, Irish Women's Suffrage Federation.
LAURA ABERCONWAY, Women's Liberal Federation.

The MASTER OF BALLIOL was among the signatories to the Memorial from Oxford in favour of Women's Suffrage, as recorded in our last issue.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units.

We have to record the very sad death, on February 11th, of Dr. Laura Forster, from heart failure after influenza at Zaleshchiki, in Galicia, where she was taking the place of Dr. King-Atkinson. An Australian by birth, Dr. Forster had made her home in England for many years, and had been trained both as a nurse and as a doctor. She practised as a doctor for some time in Oxford and other places, until the Balkan War broke out, when she went to the Epirus and worked very hard and very courageously as a nurse.

In September, 1914, she joined the medical staff of the British Field Hospital in Antwerp, and Dr. Alice Benham, who joined at the same time, writes of her:—"Dr. Forster was a very keen and enthusiastic member of the staff, and was always ready to take part in Red Cross expeditions to villages just outside Antwerp, where the fighting was taking place. When the bombardment of the city was followed by the evacuation, Dr. Forster took her part in moving the patients, and showed great pluck and endurance during the retreat to the coast.

Dr. Forster arrived at Stara Chelnoe in September last year, and I then thought her looking tired and thin. She had just returned from the Caucasus near the fighting line, where she had to put up with a good deal of discomfort, and had found the summer heat and dust very trying. The way she ignored her own comfort and undertook strenuous work was very much to be admired, and I feel sure she would have chosen to die in harness as she has done, preferring to wear out rather than to rust out."

Of Dr. Forster's work in Russia, Miss Moberly writes:—

"By the death of Dr. Laura Forster, our Units have lost an invaluable helper, and some of us, including myself, an intimate personal friend. She was a tiny, fair woman, with an indomitable courage, and a love of adventure which led her into many out-of-the-way corners of the world, and sent her, after the fall of Antwerp had driven her out of Belgium, first to Northern France to minister to the Belgians there, and later to Russia, to see if she could find scope for her beloved surgery. She was no longer young. She was without friends or connections there, and was entirely ignorant of the language and

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conditions. I believe she was the first English woman doctor who ever worked in Petrograd, where she arrived in the autumn of 1915, and at once set to work to master Russian. By the time I arrived in December, she was giving her services voluntarily in the men's surgical department of the biggest town hospital (of 2,000 beds), working very happily with the Russian doctors without need of an interpreter. In April, at our request, she came as resident doctor to our maternity hospital, continuing her work at the Russian hospital, as we only required a portion of her time. In June, she was asked to go with a leading Russian lady doctor to do surgical work in the Caucasus, under the Russian Red Cross, so we reluctantly parted with her, but after a few months she found conditions there too hampering, and sent me a telegram from Tiflis to offer us her services again. It arrived at the Petrograd hospital in the middle of dinner, and I well remember the shout of joy that went up from all the nurses, quickly changing to a long-drawn groan when I remarked that we could not spare her for Petrograd, but must use her for one of our Tchistopol hospitals. She met me at Stara Chelnoe at the end of August, taking over from Dr. Benham, who was obliged to return to England. She worked there till Christmas, and I received enthusiastic tributes to her from the staff. Her training as a nurse had given her a unique insight into, and sympathy with, their point of view, and she never failed to win their respect and liking, while I always had a comfortable feeling of complete confidence that she would deal with all emergencies with promptness and common sense, and be equal to any administrative difficulties which in Russia are apt to loom very large.

"Dr. Forster had strong views on most subjects, and was in especial an ardent champion of all women's interests; and she would flare up suddenly and hotly in argument in a manner rather disconcerting to strangers, until they discovered that her sense of humour and essential sanity calmed her down just as suddenly. Her complete sincerity and absence of self-consciousness made her very charming to work with.

"In December Dr. King Atkinson heard that her husband had received injuries in France which necessitated her immediate return to England for a time, and I therefore asked Dr. Forster to replace her in Galicia; and though she was very home sick, and had hoped to come back herself, with her usual unselfishness, she promptly agreed.

"The tragedy of her death is softened by the knowledge that to go to Galicia had been a long-cherished project, and that she herself would have asked nothing better than to die in harness there."

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Owing to the amount of space devoted this week to the Council meeting, we are obliged to hold over the list of donations to the Scottish Women's Hospital.

Subscriptions are still urgently needed, and should be sent to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock, cheques to be crossed Royal Bank of Scotland. Subscriptions for the London Units to be sent to the Right Hon. Viscountess Cowdray, or the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves, Hon. Treasurers, 66, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Several reports from our Societies are also unavoidably held over.

The British Women's Hospital Matinee at the Criterion, in Aid of the London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

On Tuesday, February 20th, the Criterion was filled to overflowing. There was a delightfully varied programme, and it seemed as though dances, songs, solos on piano and violin, were leading up to some climax, as, indeed, they were. Suddenly before the curtain came Lady Forbes Robertson, who spoke quietly, yet so movingly, of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, that many eyes filled with tears of pride and sympathy. All have heard of them, perhaps, by this time, but it needed just that simple account of what they had done to show the audience why so many of the best artistes had given their time and their exquisite talent to the Cause. It was the spirit of the Scottish Women that inspired the dancing, and sang the songs, some gay, some tragic, with unforgettable horrors, Madame Karina, above all, interpreting with her marvellous art the generosity and courage of the nurses in her new dance for the Red Cross.

It is impossible to do justice to all those who took part, but Miss Helen Mar brought down the house by her cheerful stories. Miss Helen Haye and Mr. Nigel Playfair were inimitable in a sketch by Mr. Edward Knoblaugh. Mme. Regine Flory and Mr. Ian Oyra, and many others, contributed to the success of the afternoon.

FEMALE BARRISTERS.

Madam,—One cannot regard the recent voting of the Law Council on this question as a final settlement. Indeed, now is hardly the time for it, while so many of the profession are away fighting, and the nation is pre-occupied with one absorbing thought—except as one accustoms a young horse to looking at what startles him. Certainly there is no monopoly of forensic aptitudes in either sex. There are many Portias.

J. G. S.

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

London Units of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Dr. Curcin and Miss Curwen were the speakers at a meeting at Roedean School, Brighton, on February 25th. Dr. Curcin explained that Serbia was not only a more ancient, but a much bigger nation than English people thought, and also that the Serbians were a peace-loving nation who had been forced into warfare. Miss Curwen gave an account of all the Scottish Women's Hospitals, dwelling chiefly on the Serbian, and illustrating by slides. The amount of the collection taken will be announced next week.

Ascot.—The Ascot Society N.U.W.S.S. had a most successful gathering on Monday, February 19th, resulting in a gain of about £30 for the Scottish Women's Hospitals. Dr. King Atkinson and Miss Moberly addressed a large and influential meeting of residents. The meeting was held at Ascot Wood Cottage by kind invitation of the Ranee of Sarawak, who also provided a delightful concert which followed, to which admission was by ticket. Miss V. Hanbury and Miss Pâquerette Forrester represented the Society of which the Ranee herself is a member.

Saltburn Society.—A public meeting was held on February 14th at 8 p.m., at which Mrs. Levick, M.D., of Middlesbrough, presided. Mrs. Renton addressed a large audience on the question of "Women and Electoral Reform," and her able and lucid speech was greatly appreciated. Subsequently a resolution was adopted welcoming the fact that the Speaker's Conference has recommended the general principle of the enfranchisement of women.

Middlesbrough.—A meeting was held on Thursday, the 15th inst., to consider the question of Electoral Reform. Col. Penry Williams, M.P., was in the chair, and was supported on the platform by Mrs. Renton and Miss Ward (N.U.) and Miss Dorothy Evans and Mrs. Schofield-Coates (W.F.L.).

The Chairman, touching upon the crisis in world-history through which we were passing, said the condition of our nation for generations to come depended upon the settlement of problems now facing us. It was, he thought, essential that women should have the right and power to take their share in these settlements, and for this a liberal measure of enfranchisement was necessary.

Miss Dorothy Evans proposed the following resolution in a spirited address: "That, in view of the necessity of a Franchise Bill this session, and especially in view of the possibility of compulsory national service for women, this meeting urges the Government to take the opportunity of doing justice to women by granting them votes on equal terms with men."

This was seconded by Mrs. Renton, who outlined the political position resulting in the Speaker's Conference, and spoke in detail of the proposals emanating from this. The resulting position was hopeful, and she strongly urged the acceptance of even the very moderate measure suggested as a beginning.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

OBITUARY.

It is with much regret that we record the death of Margaret Godsal, one of the early students of the Acetylene Welding School. Miss Godsal commenced her training on December 29th, 1915, and started work at the Aircraft Manufacturing Company, Hendon, with five other students on February 26th, 1916. There was much work to be done, and the hours were long, but she continued welding until the last day of the year, when an attack of influenza rheumatism obliged her to return to her home in Shropshire. There, after five weeks' illness, she died on February 6th, 1917.

In May last, in conjunction with Miss Willis, Miss Godsal decided it was advisable to form a Union of Women Welders, and at the meeting called to consider the matter, they were elected to act as joint hon. secretaries. To the very last the Union occupied her thoughts, and although unable to write, she dictated letters on Union business. But, unfortunately, she did not live to hear the award in the arbitration case which she assisted to take before the Tribunal to establish the status of the Trade of the Oxy-Acetylene Welders.

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Forthcoming Meetings.

MARCH 2.
Cambridge—Assembly Rooms, Downing Street—Annual Meeting of the Cambridge W.S.A.—Chairman: Mrs. Heitland—Business meeting 3.30
Cambridge—Public Meeting, with Address by Mrs Oliver Strachey 5.0

MARCH 5.
Birmingham—Bradford Street—Speaker: Miss Cecil Preston 3.0
Birmingham—Selly Oak Institute—Speaker: Mrs. Ring 7.30
Thornton Heath—By invitation of Mrs. Hawke, The Hermitage, 17, Dunhead Road, South London Road—Speaker: Mrs. Shaw McLaren on "The Recent Work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Roumania, Macedonia, &c."—Meeting 3.45—Tea 5.30

MARCH 6.
Hull—Annual Meeting will be held in the Lounge of "The Metropole," West Street—Speaker: Mrs. Renton—"The Present Situation of Women's Suffrage" 4.0
Manchester—Meeting for munition workers, New Jerusalem Hall, Hollinwood—Speakers: Miss Edith Place and others 2.30

MARCH 7.
Birmingham — Balsall Heath Co-operative Guild—Speaker: Miss Cecil Preston 3.0
Birmingham — Midland Institute — Suffrage Demonstration—Speakers: Mrs. Fawcett, W. C. Anderson, Esq., M.P., Rev. Arnold Pinchard—Chair: Mrs. Osler—At 7.45 the Appluby Matthews Choir will render Elgar's "To Women"
Bristol—Working Party at 40, Park Street 3.0
Bristol—Meeting at 7, Princes Street, Bedminster—Speaker: Mrs. Cross on "The Call of the Nation's Children"

MARCH 8.
Bristol—Meeting at Portishead—Speaker: Mrs. W. Cross on "The Call of the Nation's Children"

Scottish Women's Hospital Meetings.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 3 p.m.—St. Michael's Hall, Lansdowne Road, Brighton—Scottish Women's Hospitals — Speakers: Professor Popovic and Miss May Curwen.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 7.30 p.m.—Roedean School, Brighton—Scottish Women's Hospitals—Speakers: Dr. Curcin and Miss May Curwen.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 8 p.m.—Balham Assembly Rooms—Speakers: Miss Jensen, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Miss May Curwen—Chairman: The Earl of Lytton.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 3 p.m.—Letchworth Women's Suffrage Society—Speaker: Miss May Curwen.
FRIDAY, MARCH 2nd, 2.30 p.m.—Aske-Hatcham School—Speakers: Miss Reaney, Miss May Curwen.
TUESDAY, MARCH 6th, 8 p.m.—Athenæum, Camden Town, Islington Women's Suffrage Society—Speakers: Miss Jenson, Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Miss May Curwen.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7th, 3 p.m.—Y.W.C.A. Rooms, 50, West Hill, Wandsworth—Speaker: Miss May Curwen—Chairman: The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves.

Women's Municipal Party Meetings.

PADDINGTON, March 1st.—Drawing-room Meeting—The Hon. Mrs. E. L. Franklin, 50, Porchester Terrace, W.—Speakers: Lady Frances Balfour and Dr. Christine Murrell.
ST. PANCRAS, March 20th.—Public Meeting—Speakers: Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Banister Fletcher—Chair: Councillor Coggan.
HAMMERSMITH, March 21st.—Drawing-room Meeting—Miss Wise, 16, W. Kensington Gardens, W.—Speaker: Mrs Percy Bigland—Chair: Mrs. Temple Bird.
CENTRAL, March 23rd.—Quarterly Conference, Sunderland House, W.
CENTRAL, March 28th.—Annual Meeting, Sunderland House, Curzon Street, W.
WANDSWORTH, March 29th.—Drawing-room Meeting—Mrs. Glanville, 220, High Road, Balham—Speakers: Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Cecil Chapman—Chair: Mrs. Bentham.
ISLINGTON, March 30th.—The American Women's Workroom, Barnsbury Street—Subject: "The Social Question." Chair Mrs. Percy Abbott.

Women's Municipal Party Citizen Association.

UPPER NORWOOD, March 1st—"Daughters of Empire" Club.
ST. PANCRAS, March 13th.—Lyndhurst Hall, N.W.
ISLINGTON, March 19th.—Emanuel Hall, Hornsey Road.
FINSBURY, March 27th.—The Hope Mission, Banner Street. Mrs. Deane Streatfeild.
NORTH LAMBETH, March 29th.—Alford House, Lambeth Walk.
Further information of the W.M.P., and the above meetings from the Secretary, 7, Evelyn House, 62, Oxford Street, W.

The Women's International Art Club is holding a very interesting exhibition at the Grafton Galleries from March 1st to 31st. Admission 1s.

Under the auspices of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, a conference of women shopworkers, employed in the wholesale and retail branches of the distributive trade, will be held at the Shaftesbury Hotel, Great St. Andrew Street, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday, March 4th. Amongst the many questions to be discussed the most important will be the position of women in shop life after the war. Miss Mary Macarthur is to address the conference on the general position of women in industry. The conference is open to all women employed in any branch of the distributive trade.

Spring Cleaning Helps.

The bugbear and drudgery of spring cleaning without servants is largely overcome by the Ayah Labour Savers, of which three are advertised in this issue of THE COMMON CAUSE. We can thoroughly recommend them from practical experience, particularly the Mitten Duster, Polishing Cloth, and Dust Cloth. They not only keep the hands clean, but accomplish the work in a simply marvellous manner.

THE
BEST CORSET BODICE
for WOMEN WORKERS
NURSES, MUNITION MAKERS, GARDENERS, Etc.
Adequate support **WITHOUT** bones
Made in two qualities to endorse own measurements.
Mosquito Netting - 9/6 } Post free
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Cash with order.
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HORNSEY, LONDON, N.

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40	3 0	8 6	16 0

All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W. Wednesday, March 7th, 7.15 p.m., House Dinner. "The Ideal Home," Mr. John Gregory. Chairman, Mr. Goldfinch Bate.

THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ART CLUB
EXHIBITION
GRAFTON GALLERIES
20 per cent. on all Sales to be given to the BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR FUND
March 1st to 31st. Admission 1s. (tax included)

BIRTH.

HILLS.—On February 18th at Holly Bank, Mossley Hill, Liverpool (the residence of Mrs. H. D. Darbishire) to Harold and Margaret Hills (née Robertson) a daughter (Margaret Clare).

POSITIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED, General Secretary for National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.—Applications to be addressed to Honorary Secretary, 14, Great Smith-st., stating qualifications and salary.

TWO Gentlewomen Wanted for work of modern house; family, four; plain cooking.—State age, salary (interview), Mrs. Barber, Scalby, Scarborough.

VACANCY for well-educated girl as Pupil in the Editorial Department of Newspaper Office; no premium.—Write Manager, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WAR WORK.—Wanted, a good, strong woman, to replace odd man in country house where the domestic staff is principally ladies.—Box 6,361, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.—Lady Housemaid, for country house where lady servants kept.—Box 6,143, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED Help, to share with another work of house; live with family; small country town Herefordshire.—Box 6,487, COMMON CAUSE Office.

WANTED.—Lady Gardener for Shropshire.—Apply Mrs. Crook, Woodlands Hall, near Bridgnorth.

POSITION WANTED.

NURSE-COMPANION (specialising vegetarianism) has few weeks vacant; highly recommended.—M., Box 6,517, c/o COMMON CAUSE Office.

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Continued from page 627]

MEDICAL.

TWILIGHT SLEEP.—A long-established, very comfortable nursing home is devoting one of its houses to the reception of maternity patients for the Twilight Sleep (or painless child-birth). Moderate inclusive fees.—Address Matron, St. Faith's, Ealing. Telephone 1485.

BOOKS, REVIEWS, Etc.

FOR WOMEN WHO WORK.

"CONFLICTING IDEALS OF WOMAN'S WORK." By B. L. Hutchins. 1s. net; postage 2d. Discusses (*a*) Staying at Home, (*b*) Earning Wages in Commerce, Industry, &c. "Every woman who works ought to read Miss Hutchins's book."—Sidney Webb. Of the Union, or T. Murby & Co., 6, Bouverie-street, E.C.

THE BETTERMENT BOOK ROOM,
40a, ROSSLYN HILL, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.
DEMONSTRATIONS IN MEATLESS COOKERY,
Every TUESDAY, at 3 P.M.
COURSE OF SIX LESSONS, 5s.

FOR INFANT WELFARE.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL OF MOTHER CRAFT. President, Duchess of Marlborough. Residential training with resident babies for Health Visitors and Voluntary Workers. Three, five, or nine months' course, according to previous experience. Specialised training in all modern methods of Hygiene and Physiological Feeding.—Apply to the Director, 29-31, Trebovir-road, Earl's Court, S.W.

GARDENING.

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.—Essentially practical training to suit present crisis; vegetable, fruit, and flower culture, fruit bottling and jam making; healthy out-door life; individual consideration; long or short courses.—Illustrated prospectus of Peake-Ridley, Udimore, near Rye, Sussex.

LADY-GARDENER offers free instruction in gardening to young gentlewoman, in return for help in cottage and garden; 15s. a week for board; references exchanged.—Apply Miss Yolland, Buxted, Sussex.

WAR-TIME CARPENTRY.

WOMAN War-Time Carpenter and House Decorator. —Electrical and all odd-job repairs undertaken. —32, Beaufort-st., Chelsea. Kensington 4707 (messages taken).

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THE HON. GABRIELLE BORTHWICK'S AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOPS.
Full course of instruction in Mechanism and Motor Driving, with Practical Work in Garage daily, 9.30 to 5.30.
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At Home every Thursday, 4.30—6.0. Lecture and Tea.

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Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.
Call and inspect our mechanical class rooms, which are fully equipped for practical training. Driving and mechanism is thoroughly taught by a competent staff.

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ACCOUNTANCY.
Instruction and Training for Educated Women.
Miss M. Harris Smith,
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Telephone: 7551 London Wall.
Special Course of One Year's Practical and Theoretical Instruction in Accounting. Terms on application.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 8049.

MRS. WOOD-SMITH, M.P.S., Chemist, coaches women students for the Apothecaries Hall Dispensers Examination.—Apply 9, Blenheim-rd., Bedford-pk., W.

£50 PRIZE.—Send postage (twopence) for particulars and copy of "How to Make Money With Your Pen" (learn to earn by writing) to Craven Press, 32, Craven-st., Strand, London.

DENTISTRY.

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY, 69, Upper Street, N.
MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Surgeon Dentist,
Mr. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Asst. Dental Surgeon. Estd. 35 Yrs.
Gas Administered Daily by Qualified Medical Man.
Nurse in Attendance. Mechanical Work in all its Branches.
Send Post Card for Pamphlet. N.B.—No show case at door.
CONSULTATION FREE. Telephone: North 3795.

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EXPERT TYPEWRITING.—Any quantity in given time; Translations—all languages; Secretarial Training School.—Miss NEAL, Walter House, 422, Strand, W.C.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
Enquiries solicited. R. CROMBLEHOLME, *General Manager*

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BUSH HILL PARK STEAM LAUNDRY, 19-20, Second-avenue, Enfield. Proprietor, Miss M. B. Lattimer. Best family work, under personal supervision of trained experts. Open-air drying. Hand-done shirts and collars. Specialities: flannels, silks, fine linen, laces, &c. Prompt attention to parcels sent by post.

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ARTISTIC hand-embroidered dresses, coats, and jibbahs. Special prices during war time. Designs, &c., on application.—Maud Barham (late 186, Regent-st.), 33-34, Haymarket, S.W. Facing Piccadilly Tube Station.

LACE cleaned, mended, transferred. Many testimonials.—Beatrice, "C.C." Office. (No postcards.)

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES. — Latest styles to measure; best workmanship and smart cut guaranteed; prices moderate.—H. Nelissen, 62, Great Portland-st., W.; patterns sent on application.

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DELICIOUS "SALUTARIS" DRINKS.—Orangelle! Gingerale! Lemonade! and do. home-brewed. Economical, healthy, and free from all impurities; made from pure distilled water.—Salutaris Water Co., 836, Fulham-rd., London, S.W.

EGGS. GUARANTEED NEW LAID.
Carriage paid on two dozen.
DAVIES & JANES, Reed End Farm, Royston, Herts.

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ELECTROLYSIS (for removal of superfluous hair, moles, &c.), face massage, and electrical hair treatment. Lessons given and certificate granted.—Address Miss Thearlston, 54, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W. Hours, 11 to 5.

IRISH LINEN LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.—Slightly imperfect hemstitched Irish linen. Size 12 inches. Bundles of six, 1s. 8d.; postage 2½d.; twelve 3s. 3d.; postage 4d. Send postcard for Bargain List, free.—Hutton's, 159, Larne, Ireland

MADAME HELENE, 5, Hanover-rd., Scarborough, gives generous prices for ladies' and gentlemen's worn suits, dresses, boots, furs, lingerie, and children's garments; separate price for each article; carriage paid; cash by return, or parcel promptly returned if offer not accepted.

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BRIGHTON'S NEWEST PRIVATE HOTEL, Cavendish Mansions, Cavendish-place; 1 minute pier, sea, and lawn; luxuriously furnished; 35 bedrooms; drawing, smoke, billiard, and dining-rooms; separate tables; terms from £2 2s. per week. Telegrams: Meadmore, Brighton.

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TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, in lady's house, in quiet square; lower maisonnette; suitable for lady and maid; highest references offered and required.—Apply by letter, "M.," 14, Trafalgar-sq., Chelsea.

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PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined.—13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

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